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Flicca (Stone, Bird Migration Records of William Bartram, Auk, xxx, 1913, 341).

Flying Auger, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. (McAtee, Local Names of Water Fowl and Other Birds, p. 19).

Golden-Headed Woodpecker or Yellowhammer (Hurst's New Nuttall's Dictionary, Suppli., p. 871). Citation by Miller, Oologist, xxxi, p. 10. A book name that I was inclined to reject as a typographical error, but after all, it is no more ridiculous than some other names in current use.

Graywacker, Eastern Shore of Maryland (Oberholser), (McAtee, *Ibid.*).

Looping Bird, Church's Island, N. C. (McAtee, *Ibid.*).

Rampike, Newfoundland (Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star, Oct. 18, 1911). For which I am under obligations to Mr. McAtee.

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#### THE NEST LIFE OF THE WESTERN HOUSE WREN.

(Abstract.)

Read before Wilson Ornithological Club, third annual meeting, Columbus, Ohio, 1915.

BY ALTHEA R. SHERMAN.

Studies of the behavior outside of the nest of *Troglodytes ædon parkmani* were made for the most part from birds nesting in boxes in various places in the yard, and the inner activities of its home were studied through peepholes that commanded views of the inside of nests, situated in a barn. From these vantage points was watched the progress of the nests from their building, until they were deserted by the young. The duration of the nest period, as is the case with other species, is subject to considerable variation, the average time for nest occupation, counting from the depositing of the first egg, has been found to be thirty-two days.

There has existed among ornithologists a general misconception relating to the amount of light the nest receives through the hole. A mere glance into the boxes provided with peep-holes is sufficient to convince any one that the illumination of the nest is ample, and differs little in intensity from the lighting of most of our living-rooms.

To feed and care for all the nestlings alike is the normal conduct of a bird, and the abnormal happens, when a portion of a brood thrives vigorously, while others die from starvation. Deaths from starving in the nest of the Western House Wren were noted to result from causes very different from those that brought death to the young of the Northern Flicker.